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New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Conservative victory in Canada is conceded. - The Austrians have captured three towns on the Save. Germany is disposed to forego further e to make the Perte execute the Berlin Treaty. == Some improvement is observed in British trade.

DOMESTIC.-The Massachusetts Republicans nom nated Thomas Talbot for Governor, yesterday. John D. Long for Licutenant-Governor, and a full list of State candidates; the convention was harmonious and enthusiastic; the platform was pronounced for hard money, economy, and Civil Service reform; the President's policy was com mended. = Ex-Senator Carpenter has been asked to be again a candidate for election to the Senate. === The labor agitator Cohen intends to enforce a general strike in Washington to-day. - Mr. Edward McPherson, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving, has resigned, to take charge of The Philadelphia Press. = Captain Eads meets with difficulty in obtaining his money at the Treasury Department. === The yellow fever has broken out at a lumber camp in Michigan. - The houses of Mr. Samuel Hooper and Mr. Bristed, at Lenox, have been entered by burgiars.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Important testimony con-Solon Humphreys, Lawrence Turnure, Osgood Welsh and W. T. Booth. ____ Little progress was made toward settling the identity of the body found near Silver Lake, —— "The" Allen denied that any quarrel existed between Malloy and himself. The Chinese Embassy arrived in this city. The second day of the Fall meeting at Creedmoor was devoted chiefly to military matches. === The total subscriptions to the yellow fever fund now amount to \$276,525. Gold 10038, 10038, 100316. Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 99710 cents. Stocks generally dull, but closing higher and strong.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local indications prou ise mild clear weather, with cloudiness toward nightfall. Thermometer, 65°, 85°, 74°.

If Cohen, the tramp orator, fails in his riotons designs in Washington to-day, and has nothing better to do, he will join Kearney in Massachusetts and "stump the State" for the workingman's friend.

By the resignation of the Hon. Edward Mc-Pherson, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Treasury Department loses a faithful and efficient official, and Philadelphia gains an editor who knows something about politics outside of Pennsylvania.

The fighting on the Save, which forms the northern frontier of Bosnia, tends to enliven the dreary progress of the Austrian invasion. Finding that their steamers were fired on, the Austrians resolved to drive the insurgents from the river, while General Szapary renewed his march toward Zwornick on the Drina. The stubborn defence of Bercska, Krespic and Dubrava shows that the Austrians undertook an arduous task, and the insurgents are still determined to contest bravely every inch of ground against the invader. From a military point of view, their prospects are dismal, inasmuch as they are outnumbered by the Austrians, who hold important strategic points, and would make the greatest sacrifices rather than retreat. But like Indians, the Bosnians make little of the force or persistence of the foe until they meet with overwhelming disaster. Vigorous operations may henceforth be expected from the Austrians, since speedy victory alone can quell the opposition which is gathering against Count Andrassy in Hungary.

The Democrats of the VIth New-Jersey District have nominated for Congress a man who makes celluloid-covered harness trimmings, and who displayed his flag at half-mast on Inauguration Day, 1877. When he was exhibited to the delegates, he confessed that he did not know what to say, nor how to say it, but promised to keep his ears and eyes open and his mouth shut, and to do what he could for the workingmen. He "indorsed the platform," but hoped "he would not be asked to do "anything that would send the blush of shame "to his face." Now, as it happened, the platform which he "indorsed" condemned specie resumption and convict labor, advocated unlimited greenbacks and charged the Republican party all opposition which cannot be concentrated not only of Massachusetts, but of the entire with pandering to railroad monopolies and in support of a Republican ticket, he has made | Union, contemplated Mr. Butler's activity

moneyed institutions. If he can take his stand on such timber as that without changing color, he needn't worry about the "blush of When a man has celluloid-covered 'shame." harness hide, the only way in which he can be made to blush is to have it put on thick with a brush.

The cleverest scamp of the period is the fellow who has been advertising in a German paper for housekeepers. He has been in the habit of calling upon the ladies who answered the notice, and of marrying them whenever they had money in bank. A procession of six forlorn creatures has filed into the District Attorney's office and laid bare his ingenious matrimonial speculations. It is known that he has six wives and is engaged to marry two more; and inasmuch as the population of the city is large and his affections are constantly on tap, it is estimated that the number is, as Mr. Tilden would say, incremable slightly. If worst comes to the worst, he can start a dairy restaurant, with his wives as waitresses.

Recorder Hackett seems to be losing his head as well as his temper. On Tuesday he reprimanded a witness in his court, and in the next instant, with flushed face, seized him by the shoulder, shook him and threatened to commit him for contempt if he did not obey. Yesterday he took pains to tell a jury what he would do if anybody attempted to pick his pocket. "Just let them try it on me," he exclaimed, and I'll save the country all expense of a trial. I only wish some of them would try to pick my pocket, and I would show them 'some of the best judicial shooting ever 'seen in this city. Kill them; that's the only 'way to deal with them." The public will be charmed to learn from one of the judges that a pickpocket is a species of game that can be shot down at all seasons of the year, without reference to spawning or to the Sixth Commanument. The light-fingered gentlemen, too, will be pleased to know in time that there is one man in town who is well "heeled." The Recorder puts altogether too much autobiography into his charges.

The defeat of the Canadian Government is complete. After a vigorous campaign in which Free Trade and Protection were the leading issues, it is placed in a hopeless minority of 70, with three of its ministers unscated. Since it came into power in 1873, it has commanded substantial majorities, and resisted energetically the efforts of Sir John A. Macdonald to alter the tariff in the interests of domestic industry. But hard times have made the Canadians reflective, and led them to declare for measures designed to encourage manufactures and provide a home market for the products of the field. They have not been swayed by large manufacturers, sometimes called "bloated monopolists," for there are few such in Canada, but have been guided by the broad, liberal purpose to promote the public good by stimulating new industries, and encouraging those which already exist. They have given Free Trade a fair trial, and although they have been flooded with quotations from Bastiat, and stories of American poverty, they have resolved have no more of it.-Mr. Mackenzie will, of course, retire promptly from the Premiership and be succeeded by the Conservative leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, who was defeated at Kingston, but may readily secure a seat elsewhere. Sir John is the experienced statesman who promoted Confederation, acted as Premier from 1867 to 1873, and represented Canada in the negotiations which resulted in the Treaty of Washington. He enjoys the confidence of Goldwin Smith, who gave him an independent support during the recent campaign. He is a strong Protectionist, and placing Canada first, is, of course, disposed to defend her industries from American as well as British competition. But in a Customs Union, if not to actual annexation. Meanwhile, Canada, rendered prosperous by Protection, will be a better customer of ours than she ever could be under Free

After the frenzy and turbulence of Butler's mob, the Republican Convention at Worcester was as tame and respectable as a religious conference. The unassimilated immigrants, the professional demagogues and the political tramps had disappeared, and in their places were grave and earnest men who did not look, smell and act like rowdies. Their work was quietly but admirably done. Mr. Talbot, their candidate for Governor, is a conservative Republican, whom respectable Democrats will find it easy and natural to support, rather than vote for a shameless repudiator and political outlaw. Mr. Long, who was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, has made an excellent record as Speaker of the lower House of the Legislature, and is popular with all classes. The corner-stone of the platform is honest finance. The refunding and resumption measures of the Administration are heartily commended. The party that preserved the National existence pledges itself to preserve the Nation's honor." All paper currency must be "redeemable in coin at the will of the holder," and both coin and currency must be kept at all times "at par with the gold standard of the com-"mercial world." Nothing could be more explicit. There is certainly no hollow sound of compromise in that financial plank. The sections in relation to State finance are designed to meet the specious pleas which Butler has urged, and the ringing declaration is made that in Massachusetts the interest of each is the interest of all, and that those who teach that the community is composed of hostile classes, having antagonistic interests, are public enemies. With so judicious a ticket and so sound a platform, the Republicans cannot fail to carry the State. All classes who honor the noble old Commonwealth will take pride in swelling the majority. Mr. Faxon was at the Convention, disputatious as is his wont, and it is to be hoped that he will bring his influence to bear upon the Prohibitionists and reduce the waste of Republican votes to a minimum. Butler's short cut to the Democratic nomination must be made a Dutch Gap operation by which he will be effectually bottled up for the rest of his

THE PROSPECT.

The fate of the Democratic party in Massachusetts and in Maine is a warning which not only that party in other States, but the Republican party everywhere, may profitably heed. Butler's brutal insolence is not merely amusing and laughable. It has a very serious side, for Butler is one of those men who resort to insolent brute force only when they think themselves strong enough to beat down all resistance. If Butler is not in fact strong enough to beat down, in the Democratic party,

a gross blunder. He means to virtually swallow the Democratic vote with his new organization, so that the Democratic "blue-bloods" will be forced either to help him indirectly by throwing away their votes on an impossible ticket, or to go over bodily to the aid of hard-money Republicans. The latter, he calculates, very few will do. The running of an independent Democratic ticket, he judges, will help him to gain a larger number of Republican votes. Confessedly, he is a shrewd politician; he has unequalled facilities for ascertaining what can be done in every part of Massachusetts, and, if he does not deceive himself, he may so far absorb the Democratic vote, and gain so much more from the Republican strength than it will gain from hard-money Democrats, as to secure a plurality. The fact that so shrewd a man stakes his fortunes upon such a belief is not one to be contemptuously disregarded. Those who mean to beat him, both Republicans and Democrats, may well take care that they do not deceive themselves as to the

tenacity of voters. The lesson of this performance, as of the Maine election, is that old party organizations and issues have lost their hold upon a great number of voters. Many more than leaders of either party expected show a disposition to break from former attachments and to pursue new ends. The number of such voters is very much larger in the Democratic than in the Republican party, if results thus far are a test. But it is asserted that a very different division will appear in States where the Republicans are in a minority, and that Democrats will there adhere with tenacity to the party in power, the more so because it has high hopes of success in the next Presidential election. At the same time, it is said, Republican voters in such States, being without hope of success through their old organization, will go over almost bodily to the new party, in order to beat the Democrats. This is essentially an office-hunter's view of the situation. It is correct, no doubt, as far as the action of great bodies of voters can be influenced by the greed of those who have no higher motive than hunger, and care only for the loaves and fishes.

But the majority of voters in both parties are not office hunters, and care for something beside division of the spoils. No great politi cal movement ever springs from the traffic of the greedy. The new movement has become formidable because, behind the selfish schemes of political paupers, it has the fixed ideas and prejudices and supposed interests of hundreds of thousands of voters. It is beyond dispute that the men who hold Greenback notions and seek the ends of that party are mainly of Democratic antecedents. This is natural. Ever since the war that party has labored to inflame popular prejudice against those creditors of the Government whose confidence in the Union enabled it to suppress a Democratic rebeliion. Because National banks helped greatly, it has made war upon the National banks. Because bondholders at home and abroad helped, it has incessantly tried to arouse a low spirit of knavishness by which "bloated bondholders" might be robbed. Because the National currency helped, it has endeavored to discredit afterward by means of an overissue. diation. It is not possible that these that the great majority of Democratic voters embodies. The masses, in almost every State, either capture and subjugate their Democratic leaders, or run over and crush them. On the other hand, the history of the Republican party, all its struggles for fifteen years, and the teachings to which Democratic attacks have gone far to prepare the great majority his desire to expand and diversify Canadian of Republican voters to resist every assault have been safer where they were. But for

the rebellion. can voters will convince or discard the leaders who trifle with the pledges and convictions movement on the Democratic side, if that party could remain intact while encouraging the Greenback movement to break Republican ranks, the result would be overwhelming defeat of the Republican party. And it is as plain as the sun at noonday that this result must come, whenever the Republican party, by paltering with its pledges, fawning upon Greenback heresies, and encouraging Greenback votes, disgusts those of its own adherents, and repels all Democrats who believe in a sound currency and National honor. But there is a greater division in goes to the length already of absolute destruction of the Democratic party and organization in many States. Under these circumstances. necessity will drive Democrats whose convictions are with the right to affiliate with Republicans who do not repel them by infidelity and cowardice. If the Republican party stands firm, and is true to its repeated pledges and its history, it will become stronger than ever. If not, there is needed no prophet to foretell

THE FLIGHT TO FANEUIL HALL.

What revenges indeed does this whirligig of Time bring in! There was no end of fun in Democratic circles a few years ago at the disturbance Mr. Butler was making among the Republicans, and the consternation created by the announcement that he wanted their nomination for Governor. They chuckled and rubbed their hands in glee and gloated over the prospect of a family jar in the Republican party. They said "Old Ben" was "smart;" that he was the legitimate fruit of Republicanism, the logical result of Radical rule; that it was a most proper and fit thing that he should be the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and that the party would be guilty of the blackest ingratitude if it did not nominate him. And in their zeal to egg him on they actually began to coddle him and say sweet things to and about him, much as a crockery dealer, seeing a brindle bull prancing around in a rival establishment, might say: "There now is an uncommonly 'talented brindle bull-that man's own bull, 'too-he raised him. Such a bull as that 'needs encouragement, if it's only for the amount of noise he makes when he bellows. 'And yet I suppose that man, with a whole store full of cut-glass goblets and chinaware, would make such a bull as that drink out of a bucket and eat out of a sack and mingle with the beasts of the field like ordinary cattle. It seems to me the eternal filness of things was never so beautifully illustrated as by the presence of that particular bull in that particular china shop." The Democratic party,

and the consequent trepidation among the mains were stolen last May at North Bend, for Republicans in much this spirit. They called Mr. Butler a specimen Republican, and insisted that he was, and of right ought to be, the natural leader of the party; that no one so well as he represented the party's principles and tendencies, its purposes and methods, and that it was sheer affectation on the part of Massachusetts to pretend to be afraid of him. And the more he cavorted about, and kept respectable Massachusetts sitting up nights in a state of mind, the more these Democrats were amused, and the more they insisted that it was the inexorable logic of events. And it was funny. We were amused at it ourselves. But there was never anything half so funny

in the performances of those days as the way

in which on Tuesday the small minority of

Massachusetts Democracy at Worcester, that wanted to keep up an appearance of respectability, lifted up its skirts with a little shrill shriek of horror and a small call for the "Police" and "lit out" toward Boston. Butler had seared the Republicans several times; had once or twice almost bullied and bragged himself into a nomination for Governor; but there is this to be said of them: they didn't give up the fight and run away; their State Committee did not constitute themselves a Committee on Credentials with power to revise the proceedings of regular caucuses and pronounce judgment on the orthodoxy of regularly elected delegates; they stood squarely up to the issue, fought it out, and fairly beat him. It isn't strange that, when a few months ago Mr. Butler, despairing after so many unsuccessful attempts of capturing the Republican nomination, turned a benignant eye toward the party that had meantime been coquetting with him, the Republicans should have watched the new wooing with interest, and been greatly entertained with the flutter he made in the Democratic family. It was not in human nature that they should not enjoy it as one of the neatest revenges the whirligig of Time ever brought in. They knew the Democratic party to be a disreputable old jade, and when they saw such an ostentatious closing of doors and windows, and heard Judge Abbott and General Whitney say, "Oh, this will "never do; after receiving attentions from "Charles Francis Adams, we can never per-'mit the approaches of this bold, bad man," they couldn't help being amused. And yet they do not withhold their sympathy from a few misguided men who have only lately gone over to the Democracy. There, for instance, is Mr. Frank Bird, apparently a sincere man, who lifted up his hands a few years ago and went out of the Republican party on a dog-trot, crying "Unclean!" "Unclean!" because the party tolerated Butler and his kind, and was corrupted by them. Remembering how he and Sam Bowles and Wm. S. Robinson and others were sitting up nights, in the Bay State House, a few years ago, devising measures to defeat Butler's nomination in a Republican convention, it seems sad to think of him fleeing away from Butler and taking refuge in the Democracy, only to find almost the first time he looks over his shoulder after getting inside, that Butler, more bloodthirsty and dangerous than the National currency, at first directly, and ever, is close on his heels. Gloomy reflections must have filled his mind Monday night, and consequent depreciation and repu- as he sat in the Bay State House, where he had twice aided in repulsing teachings, constantly impressed upon Dem- Butler's attack, and weighed the solemn ocratic voters for fifteen years, should have circumstance that on the morrow he must had little effect, and all recent events show | either "light out" from this bad man's front or be "scooped up" by his skirmishers. In have become fanatically earnest in their zeal | the van of the State Committee he "lit out " for the very ideas which the Greenback party | next day toward Faneuil Hall, and melancholy as was the spectacle, it is not for us to deny that it contained features which might well excite the mirth of the ungodly. For Mr. Bird and the few who went over

to the Democrats to escape Butler, and find themselves not only still pursued but overhave constantly forced its leaders to resort, taken, there is felt a very general sympathy. They made a mistake. They would raing the sugar trade was given yesterday by industries, he is on the road which leads to upon the public faith, even as they resisted the rest, for the respectable old Demo crats who pretended to themselves The more the financial issues are forced the public that their party was honest, into the foreground, the more surely Republi- because it had no opportunity to be otherwise, and who made a handle of "Ben? Butler in their opposition to Republicanism, of the party. If there were no corresponding | charging that the party was insincere, hypocritical, corrupt and dishonest, because he was a member of it, and never taking into account the fact that the party bad attested its worthiness by defeating him in his aspirations-for these there is only the feeling that they have richly deserved the discomfiture they have suffered. They reviled the Republican party because Butler, whom it suited them to call a representative Republican, was opposed to Civil Service Reform, in favor of Federal interference at the South, an inflationist and demagogue. He has now left the Republican party because it is trying to reform Democratic than in Republican ranks, and it the Civil Service, has withdrawn the troops from the Southern States, is bringing about resumption and hard money, and snubs demagogues. And now what happens? A Democratic State Convention in Massachusetts finds three-fifths of its regularly elected delegates in favor of his nomination for Governor, and the State Committee have to assume doubtful powers and break up the convention to defeat him. And the Republicans, looking across the way, say: "You've been abusing us for years because we kept ' such men as Butler in the party, although we "kept him down, and now just so soon as we get rid of him you snap him up and run him for Governor. What is Democracy anyway ?" Next week the respectable Rump meets in Boston. We have no disposition to increase the embarrassments of these unfortunate persons, but we do think that the very least they can do under the circumstances is to pass a resolution in the nature of an apology to the Massachusetts Republicans for the injustice they have hitherto done them. Now that they know Mr. Butler, they know how it is themselves.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE? The Homoopathic Medical College in Cleveland, Ohio, is in a predicament which may possibly prove a fatal one to that seat of medical culture. The Dean and other members of the Faculty, several students, and even the janitor-all these, if they have not given bail, are ignominiously locked up like common thieves. But not like common thieves are they exactly. The booty which they are charged with carrying off was not of an ordinary character. The strong place which they are accused of rifling has been regarded as sacred by the common consent of civilized and of uncivilized nations in all ages. Edwin French died last Saturday morning. On Monday his body was laid, we may reasonably suppose, "with many tears," in the grave. On Tuesday, it was discovered that this grave was empty; and on the same day, the detectives found the corpse, in a tank under the floor, in the Homeopathic Medical College aforesaid. The case, in most of its details, bears a strong resemblance to that of the Hon. J. Scott Harrison, whose re-

the benefit of science as taught in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. Upon that occasion we said: "The indignant public will be likely "to hold the managers of the Ohio Medical "College responsible for this revolting insult "to one of the strongest instincts of mankind." Now that another felony of the kind has occurred, we do not know that we have anything to add to this opinion. In such matters we are certainly for dealing, and that summarily and sharply, with principals.

How, indeed, is it possible for the managers of a medical school to escape sharp criticism and uncomfortable imputations when bodies which must necessarily have been stolen from the grave are found upon premises which the law presumes to be under their control? Being found in the possession of the hideous spoil, the onus probandi is upon them, and it is for them to show that the crime was committed without their knowledge and against their will. Nay, we may go further than this. There is surely nothing unreasonable in requiring them to prove that they have taken all possible precautions against procuring a supply of subjects through violation of the law. It will not do for them to shut their eyes and receive the consignments of the grave-robber without asking any questions. They should ask questions. It is their business, their duty, and for their real interest to do so. We shall probably be told that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the history of every body brought for sale to a medical college. Difficult it might be, and those who share the advantage ought not to shrink from the difficulty. Impossible it might be, and in such cases the Faculties of Medicine should decline to purchase. They must have known at Cleveland with whom they were dealing. They must have known that those who brought them bodies in bags were not among the most virtuous and honest of mankind, while the purveyors themselves must have understood that there would be no inconvenient questions asked. In the name of common sense, how could these professors have thought that bodies secretly obtained, secretly brought to the school and secreted at once upon their

reception, were honestly procured ? By and by, if these painful discoveries continue to be made, some vigorous person will propose to abolish' dissection by law. The Faculties of the medical schools may as well be warned in time. A bill of some kind to regulate dissection will in all probability be introduced during the next session of the Ohio Legislature. If the schools find themselves embarrassed and hampered by numerous and strict regulations, they will have to thank the Faculties of these medical seminaries, which have kept up a commerce with the resurrection men without asking any ques-

It would be curious to know what sort of people Alderman Carroll takes the citizens of New-York to be. He has introduced a resolution, which now awaits the action of the Common Council, authorizing the construction of a double track horserailway on St. Nicholas-ave, and the Boule vard. Of course this would be an unpardonable act of vandalism, and the mere suggestion of it is enough to fire the indignation of every man who values the comeliness and convenience of the city. The new up-town avenues have cost New-York an enormous sum of money, most of which have been thrown away if they are to be cut up by car tracks. The assessments have been a frightful ourden upon the owners of the adjacent land, and they have certainly a right to the enjoyment of the improvements for which they have been forced to pay. Giving over these broad carriage-ways to the porse-car company is equivalent to wiping out a large amount of individual property and despoiling the community for the benefit of a corporation. We shall next hear of a freight railroad in Broadway, and bobtail cars careering all over the Central Park,

The smartest of the many things that have been written about the departure of Theodore Thomas appears in the Monthly Gossip of Lippincott's Magaine. It tells the exact truth respecting his work in New-York, with humor and with sharpness, adds some acidulous observations upon the character of this metropolis which will no doubt be more teenly relished in Philadelphia than here, but which might do us good nevertheless if we ould be induced to believe them. The commercial value of art and music, to which New-York emains so strangely insensible, is precisely what Cincinnati most quickly appreciates; and the reent achievement of the Ohio city is an evidence of her shrewdness much more than of her culture, Of course it is too late to correct the mistake we have made in this case, but if we ever get one of the reat orchestras of the world again, it is to be hoped that we shall know enough to keep it. In the meantime we can only show that we have at least some comprehension of the beauty and nobility of art by ombining to give Thomas a good send-off.

If Tammany Hall had ever been afflicted with any erious devotion to principle, the congratulations which are now sent by that concern to General Buter, as the champion Massachusetts Democrat, would astound plain people. There surely could be no more striking illustration of the abyss of inconistencies into which the Democratic party has flung itself. No one ought to marvel when he hears the political successors of Jackson and Benton clamoring for paper money, after he sees the loudest apologist for all that was disgraceful in carpet-bag rule, the leading advocate of force bills and bayonet laws, and the oremost waver of the bloodiest of bloody shirts, heered by sympathetic greetings from the most powerful of the organized allies of the Solid South.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Butler can't steal a Governor's chair so easily as

Whatever else may be said of the politics of the period, nobody can call them dull. The temperature of Massachusetts is a trifle higher than it has been since the Boston fire.

Kearney very appropriately exhibited himself as in after-piece to the Butler comedy in Worcester. Butler's fate depends largely upon the size of the espectable portion of the Massachusetts Democ-

The favorite New-England Democratic method of fighting Greenbackism seems to be to run away

Has the Potter Committee abandoned its purpose

of unfurling its forged Sherman letter before the October elections? Has "fraud" also sucumbed to Greenbacks? The astonishing silence of Butler's platform on the

Greenback question probably means that he is afraid to array the entire moneyed interests of the State

Senator Thurman does not appear to advantage in his efforts to prevent an honest election in Cincinnati. Mr. Thurman can't afford to act the Democrat in this way.

The latest complaint about Uncle Jimmy Blue Jeans of Indiana is that he is selling his own cattle to the State for what they weigh on his farm, rather than for what they weigh after transportation. Uncle Jimmy said before he became Governor that he should run the State on the same plan as his farm, and he seems to be doing it.

Among the gentlemen named as possible Republican candidates for Congress in the VIIth New-Jersey District is Colonel John J. Toffey. Colonel Toffey was a gallant soldier, has always been an earnest Republican, and unites superior business capacity with a varied experience in public affairs. His common sense and absolute integrity of character are universally recognized, and no man in Jersey

City enjoys in fuller measure the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

"We believe in honest money; that the promise of our Government to pay ought to be worth par everywhere and under all circumstances, and that it should be maintained at that value by a strict adherence to all the pledges of the Government and the faithful fulfilment of every obligation of the National bonds." That is the fluancial plank which the Republicans of the 1st New-Jersey District framed into the platform upon which they placed ex-Secretary Robeson as candidate for Congress.

When so sturdy a defender of honest money as Senator Eaton retreats before the Greenback wave the Democratic party is indeed in a bad way. When the silver controversy was at its height in Washington, somebody asked Mr. Eston what would come after unlimited silver, and he replied, "Unlimited paper." "And what after that?" "Hell?" was the terse and not inappropriate response. Perhaps Mr. Eaton thinks the period of his sulphurous climax is about to arrive, and accordingly he seeks shelter.

The President-making business is enjoying a brief bull at present. Mr. Tilden's friends are subdued by the cipher dispatch revelations, and Mr. Thurman's shouters are devoting their energies to carrying Ohio. It is announced that Senator Bayard has given up all expectation of a nomination in 1880, which is not so surprising as the intimation that he had any to give up. The third term advocates are making casual demonstrations, but are much quieter than they were a month ago. Everybody seems to have suddenly discovered that no man can be nominated for the Presidency tail 1880.

Mr. William E. Chandler has addressed a letter to prominent New-Hampshire Republicans, asking them to meet the State Committee at Concord next Monday for consultation. He says there are nume rous Republicans who are dissatisfied with the action of the late convention "because it failed to pledge the party in favor of Federal interference to protect life and freedom of political action in the South;" because it neglected to express its views on certain questions of State interest, and because it did not select Mr. Bell as the candidate for Gov-ernor. He adds that the alliance between the Democrats and Greenbackers makes it more than prob able that there will be no choice of Governor by the people, and a Democratic majority in the Legisla-ture. In view of this threatened danger to Repub-lican ascendancy in the State, he asks for sugges-tions and plans for averting the disaster.

Ex-Secretary Robeson was nominated for Congress with unusual enthusiasm and unanimity. He accepted in a speech which showed that he was prepared for a lively fight with his enemies. He thanked the convention for giving him an opportunity to say to the whole pack of his assailants; "Hunters and hounds, now is your time. Meet me face to face; before the people of this district try the issue between us, man to man, eye to eye, each man who fights to see the man who strikes each man who lights to see the man who strikes him." He was also glad to have a chance to speak upon the issues of the grand old Republican party, and "to vindicate, if it needs vindication, the Administration of General Grant. As far as General Grant is concerned personally, there is his character, his reputation—past and present—that may now be left to the hearts of the American people. There his character will shine ever glorious through the attractions of its own beauty." At the mention of General Grant's name the convention cheered lond and long. loud and long.

General A. J. Goshorn is returning to this ountry. Minister Weish is visiting Paris with his daughter. General Francis A. Walker is travelling in italy.

Mr. W. E. Forster has refused reëlection to the Lord Rectorship of Aberdeen University. Mr. Grant Duff has also refused the nomination, and recomn the students to choose Lord Rosebery.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens's sickness, according to a disputch to The Atlanta Constitution, is becoming quite serious. He had two hemorrhages from he lungs hast week, the first he ever had, and his friends are much alarmed at his condition.

Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson lives in a pretty country house near Mobile, surrounded by books, pic-ures and flowers. She is described as the most charmng talker in the South, and as the possessor of a broad, open brow, straight brown hair, earnest eyes, and ex-Postmaster-General Key received 6,000 peo-

e at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco the other evening. The assemblage is naturally described as a "bril-liant" one. Mayor Bryant introduced the guests to Mr. Key, who gave each "a pleasant smile and hearty shake of the hand, with perchance a few words of conversa Prince Henry of the Netherlands, happy

man, is one of the richest princes in the world. A silver mine in America brings him a princely income, and he has many Dutch, Russian, and other bonds, with inetv-nine properties in Holland—the maximum num-ner, for the King alone can own 100—and some in other Romh Bye is a literary Indian lady who ex-

temporizes Sanskrit verses with the greatest case. She is mentioned as a " walking annotated edition of the for it is said she has learnt all the Seimar Vacabet. any verse from any of its chapters, as may be desired. Where is the blue-stocking of a civilized race who can do that ? 18,000 verses of that book, and can recite or explain

Princess Marie, of Germany, had a very beautiful wedding-"it was like a scene out of the Middle Ages," said one distinguished guest. In order to test the trength of the ball-room before the day of eeremony came, a battalion of soldiers were marched in and given the unexpected command to dance. Their surprise soon yielded to exceeding enjoyment of improvised figures.

Of the late Charles Farrar Browne (Artemus Ward) a writer in Scribner's Magazine says: "He is re-membered by Clevelanders as one of the most verdant looking youths that ever set foot within the city. He wore a slouch hat, from beneath which protuded a mass of straight and unmanagoable yellow hair. He had long timbs, and was lean and lank. His features were prominent, and set off by a nose that was decidedly Tenny-sonian, and was an oddity in itself. His clothes were seedy and ill-fitting. * * * He walked with a loose, shambling gait. * * * After he had been in the city ome time he began to pay more attention to his toilet, and at last even became foppish. When he began lectur and at last even became ropping.

Ing he became more particular than ever. He even took with him a hair-dresser to curl his hair-which Nature intended should be worn uncuried—and affected a large diamond pin and an immense diamond ring.

* * Whether ou the street, in the office or the home circle, he was always the same kind, witty, jovial person."

Of Victor Hugo Mr. Conway writes to The Ciscinnati Commercial: "I believe Victor Hugo to be really the most popular man in France. His 'History of a Crime ' has gone through the Nation like wildfire, and produced a profound impression. On every wall and old tree, on country roads as well as in cities, may now be seen the tragic victure of a man laid out on stone which advertises the work; and this being published in cheap parts, nearly every one is able to obtain from it some impression of that fearful crime which is the heavy burden Benapartists must bear. If there could uct now be a fair and square competition between Marshal MacMahon, in whom Napoleon III. found a ready tool, and Victor Hugo, in whom he found a relentless foe, I feel certain the latter would triumph. The enthusiasm for the poet and author grows daily, and the people appear to be just waking up to the idea that the great exist of the Empire is the truest successor of the Emperor, and natural President of the Republic. But Victor Hingo seems to have no personal ambition in this direction. He is too deeply satisfied with his new-found biles of saying to the French people, from the capital which is his Mecca, just what he feels and thinks, to aspire after power. Probably his destiny will be somewhat like that of Mazzini, whose statue was crowned with laurel on Capitol Hill at Rome—after he was dead. great exile of the Empire is the truest successor of the

GENERAL NOTES.

Burglars in London have had a good year, judging from the returns of the police department. In 1871 only 614 cases of this crime were reported; in 1873 there were still fewer cases-433; but in 1877 they made a startling total of 1,344. Of these no fewer than 839 were cases of breaking into empty houses having no one in charge of them.

A peasant woman is reported to have found the regalia last worn by Cyrus the Great. While working in the fields near Michalkov, on the River Dniester, in the Austrian province of Galicia, she dug up several golden objects, including goblets, a staff, brooches with dragons' heads and a crown. Dr. Pragiovski, an archæologist well known in Europe, and other experienced men have come to the conclusion that these ornaments belong to the regulia of the elder Cyrus, who fell in a campaign against the Massagetze, about 529 B. C. In his report upon these objects, Dr. Praglovski declares that any one who examines the details and style of the ornaments, and then compares the place where they were found with the reports of Greek historians concerning Cyrus's expedition against the Seythians, will at once agree with his conclusion. The intrinsic value of the objects is set down at 100,000 florins at least, of about \$50,000.

He has been late in coming and he has come from far-Sea-Serpent has. From an old and familiar camping-ground he comes, from the land of the Eddas and the Sagas, whonce salled the Vikings of old imes. It was in the very waters where, upwards o